

FIRM HAND ON "OPEN PULPIT"

BISHOP BURGESS LAYS DOWN SOME STRICT RULES.

Men of Other Churches Who Speak From Episcopal Pulpits Must Do So "as Laymen" and Must Not Discuss Doctrinal Subjects, So He Tells Convention.

At the opening session of the annual convention of the Long Island Episcopal diocese held in the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, L. I., yesterday, Bishop Frederick Burgess took strong issue with the spirit of the amendment to the nineteenth canon of the Episcopal church recently passed at the general convention at Richmond.

The Bishop said that he did not believe that church unity would be promoted by the new ruling permitting clergymen of other denominations to speak from Episcopal pulpits to preach from Episcopal pulpits, and he enunciated certain principles of procedure in such cases which he said would be his guide in his obedience to the letter of the law.

"The canon gives to each Bishop the duty of deciding when and how the canon shall be applied," said Bishop Burgess in his annual address to the diocesan delegates. "Accordingly I desire to lay down certain principles which shall be my guide and which I trust will appeal to the clergy and laity alike as reasonable and giving a wholesome understanding of the whole situation." These are the Bishop's rules:

First—"The Christian men not ministers of this church" who speak under this canon in our churches do so as laymen. They must not wear the official dress of the clergymen. They must not take part by officiating in the services as ministers or by reading prayers or benedictions.

Second—"Those who speak under this canon must confine themselves to such topics as are distinctly doctrinal or controversial. They must understand that they are not commissioned to deliver messages which should in any way controvert the church's teaching."

Third—"The permission must be asked of the Bishop before the invitation is extended. The Bishop must never be placed in the embarrassing position of one who must go against his better judgment or else run the risk of wounding the feelings of men whom he respects and honors."

Fourth—"The occasion must be a special one. The regular Sunday services shall not be regarded as special. The occasion must be such as can be reasonably called special, either on account of the time, the service, or the object for which the congregation is assembled."

Bishop Burgess further explained his position in reference to allowing the provision of the amendment to the nineteenth canon to be put into practice. He said:

"The great prominence given to this alteration of Canon 19 in certain quarters seemed to me to justify this explanation of my own position. There has been a great misunderstanding about this canon, which was amended by the House of Bishops and the general convention with the desire to put a stop to certain irregularities which had crept into the Church and which seemed to defy condemnation under this canon. The wording of the canon has now no ambiguity, in one sense at any rate, and no sophistry can conceal the fact that it is the Bishop, and him alone, must rest the responsibility for all those special services. The Bishop spoke thus of the lower house of the general convention and its influence upon the legislation, which resulted in the amendment to the much discussed canon."

The House of Deputies has become too unwieldy a body for true and careful legislation. In operation it looked more like a mass meeting of voters than a deliberative body and swayed backward and forward by the platform eloquence of men who seemed to know how to touch the popular vote.

The amendment to the nineteenth canon as it was first proposed in the House of Deputies was distinctly an "open pulpit," giving to the clergy the right to invite any whom they considered proper to speak from the pulpit of their churches. It was amended by necessitating the approval of the Bishop. In this form it came to the House of Bishops. Their subsequent action can only be understood by remembering that this canon came to them as approved by almost a unanimous vote. Only eight dioceses voted against it in the clerical and three in the lay order.

It seemed to many of us that the very ground was shaking beneath our feet. Could it be that the American Church, which had in its past sacrificed everything for Apostolic descent, was now to deny all its history?

Bishop Burgess said that he did not believe that the lay delegates to the general convention so intended. They had in mind what the Bishop termed the "delusive hope" that they could promote Christian unity by making this concession to the ministers of the denominational congregations. The Bishop continued:

If the ministers of other religious bodies are to preach or speak in the churches of the Episcopal faith it must only be by such delegated and referred power as is often given to laymen. I yield to no one in my respect and honor for the men who are preaching the Gospel outside of our communion. I recognize the greatness of their work and am honored oftentimes, when occasion arises and when the cause is a common one of protecting morality or defending our mutual faith, to stand beside them or follow in their leadership.

But this Church of ours has something which they have not; the descent from the Apostles, or what we call apostolic succession, which gives its validity to our orders and our sacraments and imparts its stability to our doctrine. Nor do I believe that this Church of ours will lose by its loyalty to its principles.

We stand to-day in America for the highest ideal of Christian unity—unity which is by no means mere good fellowship but is founded on the sacred and true traditions of Christianity. I know not when unity will come to divided Christendom; but when God in His own way and in His own time shall bring about I believe that the Church will be the meeting ground where we seek the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship.

The great Roman Catholic Church is going through at the present time upheavals of thought which must soon, I fear, produce revolution. The Greek Church shows signs of waking up to its responsibilities and claiming its freedom from State control. And the best representatives of Protestantism are watching with sympathy and reverence our orderly ways and loyalty to apostolic truth and are looking to this Church as one which holds the allegiance of its people through its own allegiance to the Gospel faith in the God-man Jesus. It is no time to throw away this advantage in the mere following of a sentiment, when any day we may find that American Christianity will unite on the worship and doctrine of the prayer book.

After the reading of the Bishop's address the business of the convention was carried through. The Rev. Robert Rogers of Brooklyn was again chosen secretary of the convention and the Rev. John M. Satterly of New York was elected assistant secretary. Alexander E. Orr, who for years has served the diocese as secretary, was again appointed to the office. The convention will be in session again to-day.

Priest's Silver Anniversary Celebrated.

The Rev. James F. Crowley, rector of the Church of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, at Leonard and Mauger streets, Williamsburg, yesterday began a three days celebration of his silver anniversary as a priest. More than a score of priests were present at a high mass, of which Father Crowley was the celebrant. Mr. O'Hara, rector of the Church of St. Anthony, in Greenpoint, made an address. After the services all the visiting clergy were present at a banquet in the rectory.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

A remarkable book announced for early publication is "The Debate of the Body and the Soul," taken from an early sixteenth century manuscript and modernized by the late Prof. Child of Harvard. Although the theme, the Body blaming the Soul and the Soul the Body for its shortcomings, is common to nearly every language, still the poem itself is almost unknown at the present time. Prof. Child brought out a very small edition as a gift for his friends several years ago. In the present reprint, for the publication of which special permission was granted by the Child heirs, Prof. George Lyman Kittredge has written a scholarly essay. The book will be illustrated by Miss Marion L. Peabody, the sister of the poet Josephine Peabody Peabody.

John Reed Scott's forthcoming romance, "The Princess Debra," introduces again the characters which appeared in "The Colonel of the Red Hussars." The new book will be published this week. Mr. Scott is also the author of "The Colonel" and "Beatrice of Clare."

"Peter Rugg the Missing Man," which appeared originally in the *New England Galaxy* in 1830 and was widely copied throughout the country, is now to be published in a book, together with the sequel which followed it. The story is an artistic, mystic character sketch written by William Austin. Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson adds an interesting touch to the volume in his introduction when he speaks of William Austin as the precursor of Hawthorne.

"Diana of Dobson" is an English story to be published early in June. The book is written by Cicely Hamilton and gives glimpses of life among the girls in a London shop, dealing cleverly with what life meant to Diana when a small fortune came to her.

Adeline Knapp, who wrote "The Boy and the Baron" has a new book coming out a little later this season. The title is "The Well in the Desert" and the scenes are laid in Arizona in the desert where the writer lived for many months alone.

Mr. Neil Munro, the Scottish novelist, who is also a Glasgow editor, has received the degree of LL. D. from Glasgow University. Mr. Munro is best known in this country as the author of "Bud," the story of a lively American child suddenly descending upon a staid Scotch village. The book has had the uncommon experience of becoming more popular each month than it was the month before. In conferring the degree the Glasgow University pronounced Mr. Munro "the most distinguished Scottish representative of the Celtic revival."

Dr. William Elliot Griffis, upon whom the Japanese Ambassador has conferred the Order of the Rising Sun, is the author of several authoritative works on Japan, including "The Mikado's Empire." He is also an authority on the Dutch nation, and only recently completed an account of the inauguration and reign of Wilhelmina which has been included in the revision under his editorship of "Mottley's Dutch Nation." Dr. Griffis lived for several years in Japan. The emblem of his new order is a large ruby set in gold and enamel, and it is accompanied by an official diploma.

The author of "The Technique of the Novel," Charles F. Horne, Ph. D., has the unusual distinction of having received his entire education in New York city from the first of the primary grades through the College of the City of New York, where he is now instructor in English, up to the New York University, which bestowed his doctor's degree. Prof. Horne's forefathers were among the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts Bay and his grandfather was one of the first abolitionists in New England. Stoned out of Dover, N. H., for that cause, Prof. Horne has himself been a traveller and a miner and he served his apprenticeship with the stage before devoting himself to literary criticism.

Mrs. Elia W. Peattie's volume of short stories entitled "The Shape of Fear" has been translated into Bohemian and is to be published in that language.

Mr. Robert Lee Durham, whose novel dealing with the race question is published among the season's books under the title of "The Call of the South," is a prominent lawyer of Charlotte, N. C.

Beatrice Harraden, author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," has a new book in preparation. It is to be called "The Interplay," a title taken from a line by an old English writer—"And there was play and interplay of music, divers instruments acting on each other in curious fashion."

The fourth edition of "Father and Son" has been brought out in England. The book was published anonymously, but the new edition bears the name of the author, Edmund Gosse, on the title page. It is believed by his friends that of all Mr. Gosse's literary work this book will take the highest place.

"The Girl and the Game and Other College Stories," by Jesse Lynch Williams, published on Saturday, consists of lively stories of college life told by one who has been an undergraduate himself and has a sympathetic understanding of the students' view in general. A distinctive feature of the book is the "eight talks with a kid brother"—genial counsel from a graduate of ten years standing to an undergrad. Mr. Williams is well known as the author of "Princeton Stories."

A novel by "Ouida" is said to have been lying in manuscript with a London house for a year or two and it is to be brought out soon. An examination of Ouida's effects when she died in Italy showed that she left very little in the way of manuscripts—only a diary, some old manuscripts and many private letters.

Miss May Sinclair is at her home in Kensington, England, engaged on a new novel. She has also some short stories in hand.

An English magazine sent out some time ago the question "What do you think the twelve best books for boys ever written?" Eight hundred lists were sent in as the result of the voting in different places, and the dozen books which came out on top were "Tom Brown's School Days," "Treasure Island," "Robinson Crusoe," "Westward Ho!" "Sherlock Holmes," "Ivanhoe," "King Solomon's Mines," "Coral Island," "The Fifth Form at St. Dominic's," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Midsomer Easy" and "J. O. Jones."

The Count de Lesdun's forthcoming book, "From Pekin to Sikkim, through the Ordes, the Gobi Desert and Tibet," is really an account of his own remarkable journey. That a girl of 19 should have faced and sustained the hardships of travel in the wild and unknown region described lends additional interest to the book.

DIAMONDS SHAGBARK SIZE

CUSTOM HOUSE HEARS OF PRINCESS MONTGLYON'S PAIR

And Takes Charge of Them Pending Further Inquiry—No Likelihood That They Will Be Seized From the Lion Tamer's Bride, Who Seeks a Loan on Them.

Mrs. Jack Bonavita, wife of the lion tamer, and known in press agent circles as the "Princess de Montglion," is receiving the attention of the sleuths of Col. Fowler, Collector of the Port. The Princess has two enormous headlight diamonds, yellow as the hair of a peroxide lady. The diameter of each, according to Special Treasury Agents Brzezinski and Williams, is about equal to that of a quarter dollar.

Up in her forty acre farm at Nyack, where she and Capt. Jack grow acorns, mostly dogs, and crops enough to feed some of them, things have not been going well for the last year or more. The Princess and Capt. Jack felt the need of ready cash and the Princess remembered her heirloom diamond earrings, antiques that came down to her from her great uncle, a nobleman in the court of Marie Antoinette, or elsewhere.

Naturally a Princess did not like to take the earrings into a front door with three gilt balls above it. She preferred to negotiate the loan through a confidential agent. He is G. M. Wilson, attorney, of 32 Nassau street. She came down from Nyack with the earrings about ten days ago, and Mr. Wilson, after putting on smoke colored glasses to protect himself from the glare, received the jewels and looked them in his safe. He did not like the commission, as the Princess had impressed upon him the rarity of the stones, declaring that next to the Hope diamond they were the only ones worth looking in the radius of a mile, and that she thought she would be able without trouble to raise \$35,000 on them.

The lawyer, according to the story that came to light yesterday, revealed to a friend who is a real estate speculator the ambition of the Princess. The real estate man said he would undertake to negotiate a loan for a commission and soon the lawyer's office began to get crowded with diamond experts who had heard of the earrings. The real estate man, who had acquired some imagination booming towns with nothing but corner lots, had managed to describe the diamonds with so liberal a spirit that they had outgrown all the stones ever. But nobody offered to loan \$35,000 on them.

Now somebody (this is beginning to look as if there were a press agent hidden somewhere) with a grudge against the real estate man (and there are lots of people who don't like real estate men) went to the Custom House and told Collector Fowler that a titled foreign lady was offering for sale in this city very valuable diamonds that she had brought from abroad. The sleuths promptly went to the lawyer's office and were cautiously introduced to the diamonds, the lawyer opening the safe a little at a time so as not to affect the vision of the sleuths. This happened on Monday. The stones were taken to the Custom House and yesterday the Collector had the Custom House expert on diamonds examine them and he ventured to say that they might be worth between \$8,000 and \$9,000. He appraised them at \$100 a carat and they weighed 84½ carats. This opinion, the expert said, was subject to revision.

The lawyer said that his client, who had been married to Capt. Jack Bonavita, an American citizen, some years ago, had brought the diamonds into New York when she arrived here on the Minneapolis in 1905, just before she married the lion tamer. She had no intention of selling them. The lawyer said he felt confident that the diamonds would not be seized. That also seemed to be the impression at the Custom House. It was said that they were taken by the Collector's men just to find out what the rights of the Princess are in the case. She brought them in as part of her personal effects. She declares that they have been in the family "for centuries."

The Princess is described as the divorced wife of the Duke d'Avary and the daughter of the Countess Louise de Garaman. She is a dog fancier and has exhibited in Boston and New York shows. In Boston about a year ago her Chow dog won first prize, but was disqualified because it was dyed. She said she did not know who dyed it and sued a lady of this city whose dog won the first prize because the lady had "accused her of dyeing dogs for show purposes." She married Capt. Bonavita after he had lost his left arm, which was amputated after laceration by a lion. Capt. Jack appeared in print fifteen months ago in the advertising columns as the head of the Consolidated Amusements Company, offering to the public 3,000 shares of the company's stock (par value \$10) for \$4 a share. The company was capitalized at \$30,000.

THIS TOWN WANTS A MARRIAGE.

Every One at St. Johnsville Will Chip in for the First Couple to Wed.

UTICA, N. Y., May 19.—There has been only one marriage in St. Johnsville since the first of the year and the Country Editor, the Preachers, the Furniture Man, the Dry Goods Man and the Coal Man say the situation is really serious.

The St. Johnsville weekly *Enterprise* and the *Business Men* have formed a combination. The Editor will procure the license and give a year's subscription of his paper to the first couple taking advantage of the offer. Others will contribute as follows:

D. S. Ackerman, necktie for the bridegroom, bride to choose it; William Wagner, hair cut and shave; H. Taubman, a solid gold ring for the baby; Landlord Roche of the Empire House, one dinner; R. B. Beckmeyer, vase curtains; Vase Dusen, a grocery basket of potatoes; Henry Carroll, shoes for the baby; Photographer Fox, pictures of the baby; C. F. Churchill, the minister, his services; St. Johnsville Hardware Company, nickel tray; Jacob Allter estate, tea kettle; E. L. Dillenbeck, linen table spread; and, further, St. Johnsville will bid the bridegroom welcome to the town.

REPORT JAPANESE WOMEN.

Two of Mikado's Lady Subjects Unable to Show Proper Repose.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 19.—The first Japanese women to be deported from Los Angeles under an agreement between the United States and Japan relating to the presence of Japanese citizens in this country were started on their way to-day when Chiyone Minodo and Loshida Kiyono were sent to San Francisco under special orders from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

They were arrested a month ago and were unable to exhibit proper passports. Many Japanese laborers have already been deported for similar reasons.

The Seagoers.

Sailing to-day by the White Star liner Adriatic, for Plymouth, Southampton and Cherbourg:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Everett Shaw, Col. Charles J. Seiler, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Ringling, J. K. Paulding, J. O. H. Pitney, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Harper, Otis Livingston Hubbard, Frank Haviland, Dr. T. S. Arbuthnot, S. V. R. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert I. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Bowen and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt.

Passengers by the Holland-America steamship Noordam, for Boulogne and Rotterdam:

Prof. A. A. Stanley, Judge and Mrs. Henry Burnett, Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Garner, Prof. and Mrs. Morris East, Mrs. R. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Earle, Wm. and Mrs. and Mrs. James S. Riggs.

Aboard the Cunarder *Lucia*, for Queens-

Robert Hastings, Mrs. F. Wiloughby Smith, the Rev. John Althoff, B. O. Jeffries and Bernard A. Daly.

THE SENTIMENTAL ADVENTURES



OF... JIMMY BULSTRODE

BY MARIE VAN VORST

ILLUSTRATED BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Now here's a book worth reading. There's plenty of action, excitement and variety about these clever tales.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

A delightful combination of humor and sentiment.—Philadelphia Record.

CANARD BY WIRELESS.

Swift Kaiser's Newspaper Published Assassination of Cardinal Logue.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. came in yesterday radiant with bunting to celebrate the first leg of Capt. Coppers's 100th voyage as a commander of the North German Lloyd fleet. The Kaiser sailed from Cherbourg on the 15th, and maybe that is why she had such bad weather all the way across. Once she was forced to go astern on a propeller to prevent a mighty squall that struck her on the bow from driving her into the trough. She brought as a passenger Adeler Shaul, admiral of all the photographers of the North German Lloyd fleet. Admiral Shaul was here with Prince Henry. He wears a decoration bestowed by the King of Saxony.

The wireless expert of the Kaiser received a message from some liner that Cardinal Logue had been assassinated in this city. The Kaiser's wireless paper published the message, and the ship's company supposed it was true until they learned otherwise at Quarantine.

Ex-Assemblyman Cahill Gets a Stay.

Justice Jenkins of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has granted a stay to ex-Assemblyman Joseph J. Cahill, whose conviction and sentence to two years imprisonment for perjury in connection with registration frauds in the primary election in 1906 was recently affirmed by the Appellate Division. The case will now go to the Court of Appeals. Cahill is in Raymond street jail in default of \$15,000 bail.

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